The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

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The North Carolinian.
Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.
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Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McIN'OSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dasheill, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. CRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH,
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LEFFINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

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Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

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T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

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Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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WACON SHOP.

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FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,
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PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables AT Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES' Livery Stables AT Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept at five cts. per glass and pure Gin, Rum and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Auf der Bodensee.

[From the German of G. Schwab.]

Der Bodensee, the Lake of Constance, situated upon the border of Germany and Switzerland, is the largest lake in those two countries, being sixteen leagues in length, four in width, and three hundred and fifty fathoms in depth. It is very seldom entirely frozen over. The incident which forms the subject of this ballad is said to have occurred in the year 1695.

A rider rode through a rugged glade,
A field of snow in the sunshine laid;
His dripping steed through the cold snow hies;
He must reach ere night where Lake Constance lies.

Rider and horse, ere the night comes down,
Should be lodged in the safe little lakeside town.
Rough was the treacherous snow-covered way,
Yet the steed sped on through the sinking day;
Dale and mountain and hill were passed,
And they came to the open land at last.
To an open plain where the snow expands,
Level and smooth as the desert sands;
Behind him vanishes town and wood,
And his road grows even, his footing good.
In the wide expanse nor house nor hill
Nor tree appear; all is cold and still.
Yet on sped the rider, mile after mile,
Hearing the seabird's cry the while;
And the water duck's fluttering wings of fear;
No other sound greets his listening ear.
No traveler came on his anxious sight,
To say if the way he rode was right,
As on velvet, so on through the snow rode he.
"Where dashes the water? Where rolls the sea?"

The evening fell, and then from far
Lights faintly glimmered, like distant stars.
Up rose through the night mist hill and tree,
But naught of the lake could the traveler see.
Stormy and rough once more his course,
Yet onward and onward he spurred his horse;
On, on till he heard the watch dog's bay,
And a fishing village before him lay.
"Welcome, young maid at the window," cried he;
"Can you tell me how far to Constance sea?"
And his heart grows chill as the maid replies:
"Good traveler, Lake Constance behind thee lies,
And were not the water too frozen for oar,
I'd say you had landed and come to the shore."
The rider trembled and paled with fear—
"On the plain behind me rode I here!"
Then answer wild did the maiden make:
"Great God! you have ridden, sir, over the lake!
On the treacherous floor, o'er the bottomless deep,
Did thy horse's mad hoofs safe footing keep?
And crushed not beneath thee the covering thin,
Nor the swerling waters to death drag thee in?
And thou art not devoured by the fishy brood—
The cold dumb pike in the colder flood?"
Then the maiden called, and the village came,
The listening children, the wondering dames.
Old men and maidens questioning round,
Cry, "Thank your lucky star that you were not drowned!

But come, for our evening board is spread,
Eat with us fish, break with us bread."
But the rider answered never a word;
Since the maiden spoke he had nothing heard.
His heart ceased beating, gray grew his hair,
The ghost of the danger past presses him there.
He sees around him the roaring deep,
And the ghastly waters over him sweep;
He hears the ice crushing, and cheek and brow
Grow damp and pale with the mortal throe;
Then he sighed and he sank to the earth and died,
And a dry grave found by the water side!

THE BAVARIAN ROBBER.

Wiesbauer Franzl was the son of a pauper peasant of the Miesbach parish, and had early given proof of his laudable abilities. Constantly in disgrace for poaching, he gradually sank from poetic to prosaic theft, and from petty stealing to highway robbery. Fear is generally unknown to the Bavarian highlanders, but a kind of mysterious horror became associated with his name. He never remained long in one place—he was here, there and everywhere. His haunts were known to none, but he was the dread of every one, far and near, and he at last created a positive terrorism. In the middle of the night Franzl would appear at some house, knock at the door, and arouse the inmates. The mistress must get up, light the fire, and cook a meal for the intruder, while he sat on the hearth and chatted pleasantly to her. He did not steal for the sake of stealing; he merely asked for what he wanted when he required it. His demands were complied with readily enough, for people were intimidated by the boldness of his manner. If he was well received, he behaved like a guest, and made himself at home. He never took from those who could not afford to give; but if rich people showed any hesitation, he would vow, with awful curses, to set fire to their houses and burn down the whole village. He was a genuine freebooter of the old type, generous or revengeful, as it happened to suit him.

After a great deal of trouble, he was at last captured and lodged in the jail of the principal town; but, with desperate courage, he managed to escape by letting himself down outside the prison from a height of several stories. Once on firm ground, he was soon off to the mountains; and again the name of Wiesbauer Franzl was in every mouth, while the old horror returned with redoubled force. It was unfortunate for me that I was now numbered among his acquaintances, for I feared that he would avail himself of the privilege to invite himself to supper some fine night.

Very soon he gave me fresh uneasiness. I was alone at home one evening, sitting at work near the lamp, when my old maid-servant ran in, and said, in a frightened whisper: "Only think! there's been some one sitting on the doorstep for the last quarter of an hour! I've watched him from the kitchen window, and I'm afraid it's Wiesbauer Franzl. Jesus, Maria, Joseph!" she added, "he's sure to knock presently, and want to come in!"

Annoyed and curious, I hurried up stairs in the dark, meaning to open the window softly and reconnoiter my visitor, as it might be only a harmless journeyman availing himself of a convenient resting-place; but, in spite of my caution, the stranger heard me open the window, and looked up without changing his position or uttering a word.

It was Wiesbauer Franzl. To propitiate him, I spoke first, saying, with assumed friendliness: "Do you want anything, Franzl? Are you hungry? shall I bring you some food?" But the rogue replied, with a stoical shake of the head: "You needn't trouble to do that, Karl; I've had my supper, and I've got further to go to-night. I'm only resting a bit." Soon afterward he got up and went his way.

When the first snow fell I left my summer residence and went back to the town, but my friend Franzl remained in the mountains and continued his requisitions. I did not learn his further adventures until my return the next year.

One day, after an afternoon nap, he fell into the hands of the bailiffs. He was triumphantly lodged in the county jail, and every one breathed more freely, although no one felt perfectly safe then, so indomitable was his bearing.

Fresh alarm was soon created on his account. The very next morning had scarcely dawned before the jailer was at the doctor's door, tugging at the bell like a madman. "Make haste, doctor, make haste!" he cried. "Franzl has hung himself in the night. I was on my rounds, and I've just found him hanging from one of the window-bars. He was stone cold, so I did'nt cut him down." The doctor rushed to the prison and found everything exactly as he had been told. In a fit of wild despair which comes over energetic natures when all escape seems cut off, the bold robber had determined to make an end of himself. The doctor at once cut the linen noose, cold water was thrown into the poor fellow's face; but it was all in vain; he gave no signs of returning animation. The news spread like wildfire from place to place, and people said it was Franzl's first useful action. "If he's really gone," croaked some, "the wretch is not to be trusted until he is actually in his grave."

Meanwhile, preparations were made for the dissection, and the attendants were about to undress the corpse, when, behold! the eyelids trembled, the muscles quivered, and the dead was restored to life. It was high time, for the dissecting knife lay ready upon the table. And so the vital force of the young criminal had triumphed over his will, and, in spite of all his efforts, he found himself still on this side the grave.

He was restored to consciousness with every care, and taken back to his cell, to be forwarded the next day to Munich, as none of the authorities cared to have the responsibility of him; the prison itself seemed unsafe as long as he was in it. He himself was doggedly submissive, and seemed to be in very low spirits. Instead of rejoicing in his restoration to life, he was evidently meditating some other desperate scheme.

The next day a farmer's cart was hired, and Franz, bound hand and foot, was placed in it. The people stared inquisitively at the notorious prisoner, and the equipage slowly ascended the precipitous road above the lake. Suddenly a slight snap was heard, the fetters were broken, the cart jerked violently, and the culprit was gone! Head foremost he plunged into the lake; for a moment the waves closed over him, the next he was swimming rapidly away. As none of his escort could follow, or rather as all shrank from a hand-to-hand struggle in the water, a boat was got ready for the pursuit.

In spite of the start he had had, the sturdy rowers soon caught up with the fugitive. But what then? At first he dived to baffle his enemies, but, his breath being soon exhausted, a fearful conflict ensued. As it was impossible to reach him by other means, some of the men struck him on the head with their oars whenever he came to the surface of the water, hoping by this means to stun him. But his iron skull was not to be cracked, and as for seizing him and dragging him into the boat, that was quite out of the question, for he presently flung himself upon it like a maniac and tried to capsize it. The danger was now all on the side of the pursuers. A storm was rising, and it was found advisable to relinquish the pursuit for the time. With considerable difficulty the little boat regained the shore, while the fugitive found a safe place of concealment among the tall rushes on the banks of the lake. When it was quite dark he crept out, and decided that it would be good policy to disappear for a time. For weeks nothing further was heard of him, and it was thought by many that he had perished in the storm. But suddenly he reappeared as though he had risen from the ground. He was not improved. Indeed, his hatred of all legal and peaceable occupations seemed to have been intensified by his late adventures. He took up the fend with society with greater ferocity than ever, and he was now always accompanied by a four-footed friend—a huge yellow wolf-hound, who followed close at his heels. He would lick the robber's hand lovingly, and look inquiringly up into his face; but he was as misanthropically disposed toward all the rest of the world as his master. The devotion was mutual. Franzl always gave the first mouthful of the food he "requisitioned" for himself to Wolf, and Wolf showed his teeth, without any sign from his master, if any one hesitated to comply with his demands.

The dog was the only creature for whom the reckless criminal retained any affection, and it was evident that neither of the friends would care to survive the other. Franzl became more and more overbearing and exacting, and the terror among the people increased in proportion. One night he again aroused the wife of a peasant, and ordered her to cook him some food. Trembling, she appeared at the window, and refused to comply with the extraordinary request. He was standing below the balcony, and as she spoke he flung his great knife into the house with such force that it went through the wall. "You saw it, didn't you?" he shouted, in a menacing voice. "Next time it will go through your body!" and with that he turned on his heel, followed by his dog, snarling and foaming at the mouth.

All search for him was in vain; in fact, it is but labor lost to endeavor to track a rogue in his own mountains. He had long been an outlaw in public opinion, and at last, as all other means failed, a price was set on his head. There was nothing else left to be done.

At a certain spot where two roads meet stands a large, lonely inn, conducted in quite the old style, with oaken tables and earthenware drinking vessels. On the wall of the public room hang the carriers' notices, beneath the stove snores the watchdog, and the host is the despotic sovereign whose authority is never questioned.

One evening a few travelers were assembled in this room, wearing their picturesque hats with the jaunty feather pulled forward. Suddenly the door opened, and a sturdy looking fellow walked in and sat down with the rest. They all knew who it was as well as we do.

It was the very day on which the writ against him had been issued. "Franzl!" cried one, "do you know that a price is set upon your head?" "Whoever takes you will get fifty gulden," added another. "I should think you were glad of that, for folks say you're worth nothing!" Everybody laughed. Franzl, however, did not move a muscle; but stood with arms akimbo, and cried scornfully: "Well, here I am; any one with a knife and no money is welcome to me."

Every one remained seated, but the wolf-dog growled from beneath the table as if he understood what was going on. Without another word, Franzl resumed his seat, and went on drinking and chatting pleasantly as had been his wont of old. He was, however, rather more subdued than formerly, and in about half an hour he laid a kreuzer on the table, and went out into the darkness without a word of farewell, but the dog turned at the door to snarl and show his great fangs.

"He took no pleasure in cards today," observed one who had proposed an interdicted game of chance to him. "It isn't likely," replied his neighbor, "that a fellow whose own game is up is likely to care much for any other." And they drew their chairs more closely together, and whispered: "He won't pull through this time." "'Dead or alive,'" says the writ, muttered one under his breath.

Two days later Franzl once more knocked at the door of a peasant's house. It was in the neighborhood of Gmunden, on that lofty pass which encircles the mountain like a chain, and stretches from Tegernsee toward Miesbach. When the housewife came to the door she recognized the outlaw at once, but, concealing her alarm, she treated him as a poor traveler, and asked him into the house. Meanwhile her husband called in the neighbors to his assistance. Silently they crept through the back door into the stable, and consulted how best to overpower the unfortunate Franzl. No one had courage enough to volunteer, and murmurs arose of "'Dead or alive,' says the writ; how would it do to shoot him down?"

Among those assembled was a young soldier, a capital shot, who had left his regiment but a few days before. He judged the case according to martial law, and was of opinion that the reward would be paid for killing, not capturing, the accused. "He's sure to kill some one else if he lives any longer," thought the young warrior to himself, "so I'd better put him out of the way at once."

"My double-barreled gun hangs behind the stove," whispered the master of the house, and a breathless silence ensued.

"Meanwhile Franzl had finished his dinner, and prepared to take leave. "God bless you!" he exclaimed to his hostess; "and, if you are asked who your guest was, you can say it was the Wiesbauer rogue!"

With these words he left the house, but a slight figure slipped in from the other door, wearing the blue soldier's cap. Noiselessly he took down the weapon, and hid it beneath the window sill. Then the little lattice opened softly, and a voice cried: "Not so fast, Franzl; stop, or I fire!"

Franzl turned round with a scornful laugh: "Any one who wants me had better come out to me; I dance attendance upon no one!"

Another step; a whizzing report; and he fell to the ground like a tree smitten by an ax, the blood gushing from his mouth, and his hands tearing up the earth.

"At him, Wolf!" he cried, with his last breath; and the poor dog dashed at the open window, foaming with rage. Another crack, and the second discharge was lodged in the faithful creature's body. With the death-rattle in his throat, he managed to drag himself to his master's side, and after a few convulsive struggles he expired.

Treatment of the Sick.

Proper clothing, says *Science of Health*, is of the utmost importance to every invalid; and the best clothing is that which is best adapted for this purpose. For this reason woolen or silk is superior to cotton or linen in cold seasons. Yet we do not advise woolen to be worn next the skin, because of its irritating qualities. Cotton flannel drawers and undershirts are superior in this respect; but woolen outer garments, and even woolen socks are better than cotton or linen.

The color of clothing has much to do with its healthfulness. No invalid is justified in wearing colored clothing next the skin. The dye is usually more or less absorbed, and is always injurious, frequently poisonous. Indeed, we question its propriety, on the score of health, at any time or in any place. True, black absorbs and retains heat, while white reflects it, giving to white a less heat-retaining quality than black; yet nevertheless, white or light-colored clothing we consider superior to dark color. For summer weather there is no question as to its superiority, nor for inner garments.

The limbs and extremities claim from every invalid and physician especial attention. Not one invalid in a thousand succeeds in having his feet, legs, hands and arms well clad. Among women the dress usually worn is outrageous, considered from the standpoint of health, and among men it is only a little less so. The central portions of the body are overburdened often with clothing, while the limbs are almost always insufficiently clad. The shoes are thin, stockings delicate, pants fine and only lined around the waist, while over abdomen and loins the clothing doubled or trebled. How can any one expect to regain health under such circumstances? Health depends upon a balanced circulation, and the blood circulates from within. As power begins to diminish, the circulation fails in the extremities and the blood is retained in and about the central organs. Clothing retains heat, and heat retains blood; so where most clothing is, there, other things being equal, the most blood will be found. To call blood into the extremities and external capillaries is one of the important objects of all good treatment, and proper clothing is a necessary adjunct.

A Sailor's Life.

A New York paper says: The arrival of the brig Lady Louisa, bound from Shanghai to this port, with a cargo of tea, solves a mystery of the sea, and restores to a family one of its members who has been given up as dead. The commander of the Lady Louisa, Capt. John Fletcher Kimball, went to sea in a whaling vessel from this port twenty-three years ago, and was reported and believed to have been lost, with a boat's crew, while in pursuit of a whale, and was never heard from afterward. Capt. Kimball's father, J. W. Kimball, lived at that time at Hudson, N. Y. Hoping to cure his son of his desire to follow a seafaring life, he had procured him a place in the whaler. When the vessel returned the news of young Kimball's supposed death was conveyed to his family, and they gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again. Several years ago they removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where they now reside. A short time ago a letter was received at Hudson, N. Y., addressed "To the first Methodist clergyman of Hudson." This letter, which was signed by "Capt. John Fletcher Kimball," stated that its author commanded a brig trading between Cardiff, Wales, and Shanghai, China; that he was the son of J. W. Kimball; that he had repeatedly written to his family but received no reply, and that he now took this indirect method to ascertain whether any member of it still lived. He had suffered great hardships, and expecting soon to receive a cargo of tea consigned to New York, he had made up his mind to take the vessel into British waters, dispose of his interest in it, and abandon the sea forever. This letter was sent to Capt. Kimball's family at Elizabeth, where all its members are still living, and for the first they thus learned that he was alive. A recent telegram from London reported that the Lady Louisa had stopped at St. Helena for water, on her way to America.

A FEW HINTS.—President Porter, of Yale, has a succinct way of stating things. Recently he gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an address: "Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife; be earnest; be self-reliant; be generous; be civil; read the papers; advertise your business; make money, and do good with it; love God and your fellow-man." Besides arithmetic and the languages, what else could they teach at Yale?

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1849.

A Lively Description of a Primitive Society.

In May, 1849, there were less than one hundred and fifty wooden houses built, including all shanties scattered over the seven hills; for San Francisco had, at that time, seven hills. Thousands of tents were everywhere erected, and in these people dwelt. The plaza, or public square, had, at one time, one decent wooden house, called the Parker House, which, of course, was a gambling house; while the more pretentious tents were one and all gambling shops. The busiest man in that city, at that time, was one Sam Brannan, a retired or reformed Mormon, perhaps still alive. The nominal ruler of the city was a Mr. Smith, styled "The Alcalde." The real rulers were twenty ruffians, known as "The Hounds," whose chief was one Roberts. They were one and all ex-soldiers in the Mexican war, robbers, cut-throats and cowards; yet the floating mass of inhabitants, numbering no less than fifty thousand, were actually tyrannized over, robbed by and afraid of those twenty thieves. It may seem strange that such a state of affairs could possibly exist for a single day, yet it is nevertheless true that it did exist for months.

There were hotels. One man, whose name was Merritt, had a large wooden house toward the north beach, where his lodgers herded. They slept everywhere—on the tables, under the tables, in every available space; bedding, if the bloated and luxurious guest wanted such a thing, had to be provided by himself. It is, however, but fair to relate that Merritt always exacted $2 a night for lodging, from anybody that sheltered in the house. As for the living, it is almost too ridiculous to be related. A French restaurant, for instance, furnished the best bottle of port wine for $2—some thousand dozen sent from the London docks and sold for the freight in San Francisco, as no owner turned up. The Frenchman charged the following prices for a breakfast:

Beef steak	$1.00
Two potatoes	2.00
One onion	2.00
Coffee	.50
Bread	.50
Total	$6.00

The price of washing a shirt was $1. This was done at the Presidio by some American soldiers who owned (happy mortals) wives. The price of lumber was enormous—$350 per 1,000 running feet measurement. A pair of blankets sold for $40; a pair of long boots cost six ounces of gold. A common rough jacket cost $25. Yet luxuries were cheap. There were plenty of cigars, and good ones, to be had; plenty of the best wines and brandy. Raisins, almonds and nuts were literally found in the streets—somewhat damaged, perhaps. The climate, at that time at least, was not very inviting. At sunrise the weather was mild and serene, as at Naples; by eleven o'clock the eastern winds began to blow—not only dust, but gravel of respectable size flew about like hail; by two P. M. it became bitter cold, and by six P. M. the wind had entirely vanished.

Hundreds and thousands of white rats, with fiery red eyes, ran about in the streets and disputed the right of inhabiting each tent or house. What flies are to Egypt, fleas were at that time to San Francisco. There was no use of seeking a remedy. No sleep could be got until the million fleas got literally drunk on the blood of the restless sleeper, which was generally by five in the morning. Then the little vampires took a rest themselves. The city boasted of but few horses; as for carriages, there were none worthy the name. Such was the city of San Francisco in 1849; yet everybody was busy, everything was sold and bought for gold dust. Everybody had scales and weights, and everybody seemed somehow to have gold.

A Dog's Remorse.

The following interesting letter is published in a London paper: Being accustomed to walk out before breakfast with two sky terriers, it was my custom to wash their feet in a tub, kept for the purpose in the garden, whenever the weather was wet. One morning, when I took up the dog to carry him to the tub, he bit me so severely that I was obliged to let him go. No sooner was the dog at liberty than he ran down to the kitchen and hid himself. For three days he refused food, declined to go out with any of the family, and appeared very dejected, with a distressed and unusual expression of countenance.

On the third morning, however, upon returning with the other dog, I found him sitting by the tub, and upon coming towards him he immediately jumped into it and sat down in the water. After pretending to wash his legs, he jumped out as happy as possible, and from that moment recovered his usual spirits.

There appears in this instance to have been a clear process of reasoning, accompanied by acute feeling, going on in the dog's mind from the moment he bit me until he hit upon a plan of showing his regret and making reparation for his fault. It evidently occurred to him that I attached great importance to this footbath, and if he could convince me that his contrition was sincere, and that he was willing to submit to the process without a murmur, I should be satisfied. The dog, in this case, reasoned with perfect accuracy, and from his own premises deduced a legitimate conclusion which the result justified.

Sinbad's Stories.

All of us as children were delighted and absorbed by the stories of Sinbad the Sailor, but as we grew older we only accorded to them the character of romance. Yet modern developments go far to show that these well-written tales were founded in many instances upon facts, and the revelations made by the early navigators. For instance, the valley of diamonds actually exists in Ceylon, and the great rutch once built its nest in Madagascar, and flapped its wings to and fro, between the islands and the main land. Now it appears that the story of the great burial place of the elephants has been discovered to be a reality on the table lands of Central Africa.

In the original story it will be remembered that Sinbad, who pretended death, was carried by the elephants and thrown into their burial place. Here after they left him he built a raft, and loaded it with a cargo of the richest tusks, made his way with them to Bagdad, and so finds himself a rich man. From the very region described in Sinbad's story, there is now found an almost exhaustless deposit, believed to be the burial place of elephants, and affording ivory as plentifully as the fossil beds of Siberia, from whence are dug up the huge mammoth tusks which have so long supplied the ivory turners of England and this country. Talk about history repeating itself! Why, seeming fiction is repeating itself in the literal form of facts.

BLIGHTED.—The most thoroughly blighted being is the man who has been deceived in a meerschaum. When he has expended his money in purchasing the costly comfort, when he has consumed tobacco enough to unsettle the nerves of a rhinoceros, and the stubborn pipe still refuses to color, demonstrating to him the fact that he has been sold, then does the hollowness of this world and all therein become fully and disgustingly apparent.

A PLUCKY BOY.

Tramping from Texas to Massachusetts.

A bright looking lad of sixteen applied for lodgings at the police office in Worcester, Mass. He gave his name as Wm. H. Reed, of Abington, Mass., and according to the custom was told to place in his hat whatever articles he might have about his person. He promptly drew a good sized Bible from under his coat, and placing it in the hat, said that the book was his all. It is not usual for lodgers to have a Bible in their possession, and this, coupled with the intelligent appearance of the lad, interested the officers in the case. The boy when questioned told the following interesting story:

With the consent of his father he left his home the 1st of last October, and shipped from Boston on board the bark Mary F. Hurlburt, Capt. Dudley, which was bound for Galveston, Texas. He was subjected to severe treatment during the voyage, and on the arrival of the vessel at Galveston he escaped, but was captured by the police some twelve miles up the country, and returned to the ship. As a punishment for running away he was locked in the forecastle by the captain, but in the night time he broke out, and by means of a hawser reached the pier and was free again. He had $1 in money, the suit of clothes which he had on, and a sailor's bag containing a number of trinkets. He left Galveston on November 17, resolved to reach his home. The distance from Galveston to Boston is 2,289 miles. Of the whole distance young Reed has traveled 563 miles on foot. The rest of the journey he accomplished by obtaining rides on railroad trains and in teams which he met on the road. His route has been as follows: Galveston to New Orleans, 310 miles; New Orleans to Cairo, 638 miles; Cairo to Decatur, 203 miles; Decatur to Toledo, 323 miles; Toledo to Cleveland, 113 miles; Cleveland to Erie, ninety-five miles; Erie to Buffalo, eighty-seven miles; Buffalo to Albany, 298 miles.

Young Reed, during his journey, encountered hardships which would have discouraged a less plucky boy, but through all he bore up with a fixed determination to reach his home. At New Orleans he had his bag and several articles of clothing stolen from him by a negro. The various expedients to which he resorted to obtain a ride to help him on his journey are illustrated by the fact that he rode on the cow-catcher of the engine from West Brookfield to Worcester. He also rode two hundred and one miles on the truck of a Pullman car on a Western road during a cold, stormy night, when the wood and iron work of the truck was covered with ice. He had a paper in his Bible containing a list of persons in the various cities and places where he had stopped who had befriended him, and to those he said he proposed to write when he reached home. The list is a novel one, as will be seen from the following addresses: "Mary Ann Wilson, the poor fireman's widow and peanut woman at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La." Two policemen in New Orleans housed and fed the lad for a week, and two members of the police at Albany gave him a suit of clothes. The Bible, with which he has not parted since he left Galveston, was presented to him by his father the day before he left home. The young lad was a hero at the police office, and the officers contributed a purse to defray his expenses home.

The Eastern Mountains.

At a meeting of the New York Geographical Society, General E. L. Viele read an address on the physical geography, mountain and river systems and topographical features of the State. No other one of the United States, said the lecturer, possesses such a marked individuality as the State of New York. Whether we regard the magnitude and extent of its rivers and lakes, the grandeur and beauty of its scenery, its broad and productive valleys, its lofty mountain chains, its successful plans of internal improvement, its teeming population and busy industry, we find an "*imperium in imperio*"—without an equal and without a rival. The mountain system of the State is the extension and in part the termination of the great Appalachian chain which forms the easterly range of the continental system of mountains. As it enters the State of New York from the south this mountain range becomes narrowed and depressed, and while a portion of it sinks beneath the later sedimentary formations which overlie the greater part of the State another portion, passing to the east of the Hudson river and across the State of Massachusetts, forms in its continuation the Green mountains of Vermont and the White mountains of New Hampshire. At West Point, on the Hudson, where this formation is developed in all its grandeur, the mountain chain is riven asunder, and the lordly river, whose deep channel would float the navies of the world, passes on majestically to the ocean.

The Seeds Supplied.

The United States Agricultural department is employing an unusually large number of people at this time of packing and forwarding seeds. At the last session of Congress a special appropriation of $30,000 was made for the purchase and distribution of seed to those farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Dakota who suffered from the ravages of grasshoppers during the summer of 1874. The department has devoted much labor to supplying those sections with the farm seed required, and for some time past has been making large shipments daily. Supplies of seed are still being forwarded. The fact that the Agricultural department has received from the region of country devastated by grasshoppers as many as two thousand letters in a single day as

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., May 26, 1875

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THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was appropriately celebrated at Charlotte, this State, on the 20th inst. The Convention that adopted the historic "resolves" met at noon on the 19th of May, 1775, and hence the assembling of the patriots was commemorated at the same hour on Wednesday last, the 19th by raising a flag pole and hoisting a Centennial flag. The staff was 115 feet in height and was crowned with a large hornet's nest. The raising of the stars and stripes elicited unbounded applause. A correspondent says.

A band played "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs, and the Mayor of Charlotte, Col. Wm. Johnston, introduced Gov. Brogden as the speaker of the day. The Governor's address was brief but patriotic. He said the principles of liberty enunciated by the Fathers of the Revolution, 100 years ago on this spot, would live throughout all time. Here, as free American citizens, they had proclaimed the principles North Carolina had ever since upheld, and of which the glorious flag, which waves protection to American citizens on land and water, was the type. He then paid a glowing and poetical tribute to the old flag, and said that under it all have a duty to perform, in peace as well as in war. We have the principles of the Mecklenberg Declaration to maintain. All should remember the sacrifices which gave us the right to that standard of our country, and we should not forget our duty to North Carolina and her daughter Tennessee; to the sister State of South Carolina, and to the whole country. Alluding to the growth of the United States in one hundred years, he said that at the date of the Mecklenburg Declaration there were not more than 6 post-offices in North Carolina; now there are 900. Then there was no steam traveling; now there are 1,200 miles of railway in successful operation in this State alone. He hoped the country would go on to prosper in the fullness of civil liberty, until there should be no opposition to the principles we cherish.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read by Maj. SEATON GALES, an oration delivered by Hon. JOHN KERR and addresses by Hon. JOHN M. BRIGHT, Ex-Governor VANCE and others.

NO RANK IN EDUCATION.

What a glorious fact it is that there is no rank in education. How encouraging to the poor and those in the humbler stations of life that learning is not limited to caste, or station, or riches. And yet there are those who oppose our common schools and who warn the people of the educating "the lower classes"—those who earn their bread by the work of their hands,—above this station in life! Indeed they go so far as to point to the swindlers and forgers as the product of public school education!

To say the least, it is monstrous arrogance in anybody in this country to try to confine a child to any one station in life; or to determine what his station shall be. It is false, too, to assume that the dangerous classes are educated to any considerable degree; and much falser is it to call them graduates of the public schools. Disinclination to study drives many boys out of school. How much this disinclination is the result of the teaching of the parties referred to, of the contempt in which they hold the policy of educating the masses, and consequent contempt in which popular education is held, and how much ignorance and vagrancy grow out of such doctrines we are not fully prepared to say. Thoughtful men, however, may form some conclusion.

In monarchical countries, where the people are held by force, and trained to labor, *nolens volens*, there may be produced the phenomenon of an ignorant, industrious populace. But in this land of liberty and latitude, it is only by a considerable amount of mental cultivation that habits of industry and consequent honesty are formed. The industrious student makes the industrious merchant or mechanic; the truant is apt to be the stuff of which the scamp is manufactured. How much of the crime of the present is owing to the class of men who have systematically cried down during the last quarter century the value of education to the poor, the day of judgement may eventually reveal.

THIRD PARTIES.

Every now and then we hear of movements to create a new party. The *Republic* correctly states that all these efforts come from the disintegrated elements of the Republican party. Democrats favor a third party, it is true, but they are careful not to enlist under its banners. Their only object is to divide the Republican party and not abandon their own. Party makers are numerous. Each one has a plan of his own, and each plan is claimed as the only one that can save the nation. Some men think they can build a new party as easily as they can a house. They forget that parties are created for the many, not for the benefit of the few. When the masses demand another party it will come into existence. But the frantic efforts of ambitious demagogues to create a party that will give *them* place and power will end in failure.

The great champion of "Seizure-ism"—Secretary BRISTOW.

Chief Justice LOWE of Utah has practically reversed the decision of Chief Jusice MCKEAN, his immediate predecessor, by which the latter gave to Ann Eliza, one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S numerous wives, $500 per month alimony, *pendente lite*, from the time of the commencement of the suit, nearly two years ago. Chief Justice LOWE declines to enforce payment by a writ of attachment, on the ground that being Brigham's seventeenth wife and knowing it at the time she entered the relation, the marriage was bigamous (polygamous), and that to grant it would bestow apparent, if not indeed real, sanction of the law upon a practice which is hostile to the civilization of the age, and which the penal statutes of the land visit with condign punishment. This is a sound and sensible decision, and those who marry Mormons with their eyes open must take the consequences even though they afterward repent.

The Windsor *Times* is urging the Democrats of the several counties in this District, and especially in those very nearly balanced, to nominate their most popular men for Convention. By thus doing they hops to carry such counties as Hertford, Martin and Chowan. The advice of the *Times* is to "nominate that Democrat *who can get the most votes.*" That the leaders intend doing this we have no doubt, hence the importance of exercising judgement and prudence in making our nominations. There is plenty of good material in each county; see to it that the best is selected. This is a crisis in which individual aspirations should yield to the common good.

We are for the time honored principles of the Democratic Party: We want no bargain and sale with Liberalism. The next contest will be a square, stand up fight for and against the Democratic party. If defeated, and it can save nothing else, it will feel that at least it can save the ark of the covenant, though it should wander in the wilderness for forty years to come.—*Memphis Appeal*,

We think the *Appeal* will not have a very extensive following. The mass of Democrats of these days would prefer to set the "ark of the covenant" down for a while and carry about the *public crib* for a few years.

The Republican State Convention of Kentucky was held at Louisville on the 13th. Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN was nominated for Govenor. A strong platform was adopted reaffirming their faith in Republican principles and their unabated confidence in President GRANT. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic leaders to create the impression that our patriotic President desires or seeks a re-election for a third term is an absurd device to disrupt the Republican party and produce a division between it and the President; the charge has no foundation in fact, and cannot mislead the people of the country into a restoration of that party to power which came so near destroying the Union of our fathers.

Let "the Constitution as it is" be inscribed upon every banner in this campaign. It is the poor man's shield, securing to him privileges he never before enjoyed and protecting him in the enjoyment of the dearest rights of a freeman. Once allow the work of alteration or change to begin and no man can tell where it will end. Let "no change" be the watchword all along the line, and from each candidate demand a pledge to vote for immediate adjournment.

It is now time that the work of thorough organization had begun. Let it be done in every county, in every town, in every precinct. The great Republican party is as strong as ever, but its strength has been wasted in fruitless side issues and local disputes. Let organization and union be the rallying cry. Let Republicans stand shoulder to shoulder until the shout of victory goes up from the battle field of 1876.

The people of North Carolina have not forgotten the year of 1861. They too well remember how the Democrats plunged the country in civil war without submitting the question to the people as they did this against an express understanding to the contrary at the time of the election for delegates to the Convention. It is the same party now clamoring for a changed Constitution! Let no one be deceived.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, died in Baltimore on the 20th at the age of sixty-three years, of organic disease of the heart. He had been living in comparative retirement for the last few years, but was elected to the Senate of Kentucky after he had been expelled from the United States Senate in 1862 for disloyalty.

Remember that the present Constitution recognizes the equality of all men—rich and poor—before the law. Its provisions favor, were made in the interest of, and guarantees protection to the humblest citizen of the State. The poor man that votes for a delegate favoring a Convention is putting his best interests in jeopardy.

The Democratic lawyers favor a change in the Constitution in order to reestablish the old system of County Courts. To this the people are utterly opposed. The people's interest are paramount to that of a single profession.

A safe, sure thing is better than an uncertainty. In the present Constitution the provisions are known and certain. But once begin tampering with it and the results are uncertain. Vote for delegates to meet and adjourn.

At last JEFFERSON DAVIS begins to see the stars and advises loyal allegiance! Better late than never!

Mrs. Mary L. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, has been adjudged insane in the County Court at Chicago, and will be removed to the hospital at Batavia, Ill. The legal proceedings were based on a petition filed by her son Robert, setting forth that his mother had property exceeding $75,000 in value, and was incapable of managing her estate.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., May 17th, 1875.

Board were sworn in. Present Jas. S. Wilcox, Mayor; Jabez Pritchett, Dr. P. John, T. R. Cobb, Henry Davis and Whitmel Lane, Commissioners.

On motion proceeded to elect Constable. J H Miskell was nominated and elected. His salary was fixed at $500.00 for which sum he is required to collect all the taxes, summon the street labor, in addition to his other duties.

Hugh Cale was elected Treasurer, Wm Kranss, Clerk and C W Grandy, Attorney. The salary of the latter was fixed at $25.

On motion the Mayor appointed Dr. P John, J Pritchett and H Davis a Committee to revise the City Ordinances and T R Cobb, J Pritchett and W Lane to receive bids for an office for the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion the bills of the Clerks and Poll Keepers at the late municipal election were fixed at $5 each.

A motion was made to appoint a Finance Committee. It was objected to on the ground 1st. that a report had just been made and submitted. 2nd. that the records were open to the examination and inspection of every tax payer, and 3rd. that in the present embarrassed financial condition of the Corporation it was inexpedient to impose the unnecessary burthen of a new Committee. Cobb and Pritchett voted in the affirmative.

The newly elected officers were ordered to present their bonds at the regular meeting on the first Monday in June.

Adjourned.

JAS. S. WILCOX, Mayor.
THOS. GASKINS, Clerk.

Count the Cost.

At five dollars per diem, for each member, clerks, &c., the Convention will cost the poor people of the State of North Carolina between seven and eight hundred dollars each day of its session. If the Democrats should unfortunately succeed in obtaining a majority the body will be in session probably several months, and will be followed by a session of the Legislature which will doubtless drain the treasury of every available dollar. All of this vast expense is to be placed upon the people for the purpose of creating new offices for a few aristocrats, and for the purpose of depriving the poor people of rights now enjoyed by them. It is one of the main objects of the Republicans to avoid this vast expense and relive the people of the amount of taxation necessary to meet it. Remember that the Democratic Convention of 1861 entailed upon us and our children the heavy debt under which we now groan. Democracy is no better, and we believe, worse than in 1861. The action of the late Legislature is enough to convince poor men of all parties that their only refuge is in the ranks of Republicanism.

We call upon the bone and sinue of North Carolina to be no longer deceived and made tools of by designing men. We are confident that serious reflection will convince thousands who have listened heretofore to the teachings of prejudice and hate to espouse the cause of truth, justice, equality and consequent good goverment. Every man has a duty to perform to himself and family. Ponder well and decide which path you will take.—*Raleigh Era.*

SEA SALMON IN FRESH-WATER.—The question as to the ability of the salmon to remain permanently in fresh-water has received an important illustration during the past winter. It is well known that the lakes of Maine along the coast contain a variety of fish known as the landlocked salmon, which, while possessing the external appearance and peculiar habits of the salmon, together with equal excellence of flesh, is much smaller, and remains permanently in the lakes; and it is still a vexed question whether this is actually a descendant of the true sea salmon or a different species. An argument in favor of its being the former is afforded by the fact that in two localities young salmon, hatched from eggs of the true sea salmon collected at Bucksport, have lived in fresh water ponds, and yielded ripe eggs during the past autumn; in the one case at New Hope, Pennsylvania, the fish attaining several pounds in weight, while some bred in Wisconsin were only five to seven inches in length, though perfectly mature in every respect. In the first case however, the ponds were quite large, and offered ample space for the movements of the fish, while in the other they were confined to small trout ponds of only a few yards in extent. Whether the eggs thus obtained will produce healthy young, and whether these will attained maturity, are questions of much interest.—EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

"You are all going to hell," shouted an Arkansas camp-meeting preacher. "That's a d—d lie: I am going to New Orleans," said a butternut on a rear seat: but he took it all back when the preacher marched down toward him, pullinging an eighteen-inch bowie knife from his boot leg as he advanced.

In France cheap wood is now made to perfectly imitate mahogany. The surface is treated with nitrous acid. Then a mixture of an ounce and a half of dragon's blood, a pint of alcohol, and some car bonate of soda is put on with a soft brush. Furniture thus prepared cannot be distinguished from genuine mahogany.

Samuel White, a farmer of Ludlow, Mass., went into a large hog pen to feed a number of the beasts confined there. A large and very savage boar attacked him without warning, and a desperate encounter ensued, the man striking with a heavy club, with which he had armed himself before entereing, and the boar biting with ghastly effect. At length a deep bite in White's thigh severed the femoral artery and he bled to death.

Henry G. Morris, proprietor of the Southwark Iron Works, Philadelphia, has suspended, and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The Southwark Works have been principally engaged in the manufacture of sugar extracting and sugar refining machinery, and it is said that Mr. Morris lost considerable money in dealing with the sugar growers of Cuba, being obliged to accept in payment for work Cuban notes worth from forty to fifty cents on the dollar.

Great preparations are made in different parts of the country for attending the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th of June. Steamers and special trains will be chartered for conveying parties and societies and regiments of troops to the scene of the battle a hundred years ago, and the occasion will doubtless be one of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of the country. Boston and its suburbs will be overflowing with the patriotic crowd, and those of the nation who cannot make it convenient to attend, will share in the enthusiasm of the patriots who may be present. The old revolutionary spirit is becoming fairly roused.

During the present term of the Federal Court at this place, we have taken occasion to interview many good citizens of both Democratic and Republican proclivities, as regards the possibility of the Convention call. They almost unanimously unite in condemning it as unwise, impolitic and unjust. In Mitchell it is believed that a straight out Convention candidate can not poll fifty votes. From Henderson, Rutherford, Polk, Madison and Cherokee we hear reports almost as flattering. The idea that as the Convention is legally called, they should meet and immediately adjourn, seems to be most popular among the people.—*Ashville Pioneer.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

15th DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk. P. JOHN, Chm'n.

May 26th, 1875.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.
SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon.....3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.....9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,.....3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,.....5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weld n,.....2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,.....2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Harwood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Superintendant.

49—tf.

THE METALLIC LAMP CHIMNEY PROTECTOR

effectually prevents the breaking of Lamp Chimneys from sudden and unequal expansion by heating or cooling, which is the principal cause of breakage.

The Protector is simply suspended in top of chimney. It must be in place while Lamp is being lighted, and remain while Lamp is burning. It is a German production, and universally used in Austria and Prussia.

Sent post paid for 10 cents each or, 60cts., per dozen; address all orders to

PROTECTOR CO.
PUTNAM,
MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.

49-3t.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday 31st inst the Steamer ELIZABETH CITY, D. S. S. Trans. Co., will leave the Company's Wharf for Norfolk, Va., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5,O'clock A. M. during the Trucking season.

W. A. HARNEY, Gen'l Agent.

E. City May 24th 1876.

R. H. GRANT, J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants Grocers,
—AND DEALERS IN—
HAY, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders. 48 3t.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on
ROAD STREET.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.

☞ The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants
141 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. C. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.

47-3m.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

B. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CUSTOM HOUSE EDENTON, N. C.
Collector's Office, May 10th, 1875.

To all whom it may Concern:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 20th day of April, 1875, George H. Purdie of Portsmouth, Va., entered for consumption at the above Custom House in the District of Albemarle, N. C., three bales (250 lbs) unmanufactured Tobacco (Cuba) imported in Schooner S. S. Lewis of Norfolk, Va., and having failed to pay or secure the duties amounting to $87.50 as required by law, I shall (if not sooner paid) proceed to sell for cash at public sale on the 16th day of June 1875 in the town of Elizabeth City N. C. the said Tobacco or so much thereof as will be necessary to liquidate said duties together with all cost and expenses attending such sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the amount of duties in Gold Coin.

CHAS. G. MANNING, Collector.

47-4t.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumptino, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public that it has received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any undersselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS, BLACK SILK
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES.
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Quilting for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, situated on the corner of Road & Ehringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS, Norfolk Va.

80. 46-1 m.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mede of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587.
(S. M. P.) 20-1yr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Cord'ed Jaconets and Percales with side bands also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

is the

Metropolitian Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitian is a mutual Company. It has over $20,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1874, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1,72, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of usiness, as done by all the Companies of the country for the year, the Metropolitan competing with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds f the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt.
9-tf. Hertford, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing
A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED.
41-3m. ED.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if studied UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal of excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in any case preferred.

BEST Indorsed by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST upon having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not purchase any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Sweet, Elegant and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until paid for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Finance Report of the Corporation of Elizabeth City for the year ending May 17, 1875.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of E. City:

Your Committee appointed to examine the Finances of the year just closed beg leave to submit the following report;

From the records we find that the outstanding orders against the Corporation on the 7th day of May 1874, the date the present Board were installed in office, amounted to $1,639.32. We further find that bills were allowed and work contracted for previous to that date for which orders had not been issued amounting to $308.84, making the actual indebteness of the Corporation at that date to be $1,948.18.

We find that the present Board have contracted and allowed bills to the amount of $2,469.20. Orders have been issued to the amount of $2867.16. These include the $308.86 old bills contracted and $35.75 for over assessment in taxes: also the cost of building the Draw and making the repairs on Long Bridge.

On examining the account of J. H. Miskell Constable, we find him charged with the tax list of 1874 amounting to $1691.93. We find this accounted for as follows:

Amount paid Treasurer	1526.49.
" errors in taxes,	68.00.
" commissions,	97.44.
	$1691.93.

On examining the account of Thomas Gaskins, Clerk of the Corporation, we find that he has received as follows:

For license for Drays	$75.00
" " Livery Stables	20.00
" " Butchers	130,00
" " Junk Store	20.00
" " Auctioneers	10.00
" " Retail Liquors	256.66
" " Merchants	580.00
Total,	1091.66

for which amount he has exhibited the Treasurer's receipt.

On examining the account of Hugh Cale, Treasurer of the Corporation we find that he has received as follows,

From the Constable	$1526.49
" " Clerk	1091.66
" " Mayor [fine]	30.00
" " former Treasurer	.42
Total	2648.57.

He placed in our hands Corporation orders to this amount which orders we have destroyed in the presence of witnesses. He now holds a note of M. B. Culpeppar on which a balance of $19,50, exclusive of interest, is due.

We find that the receipts for the fiscal year just closed are $833,01 less than they were the year previous.

To recapitulate.

Total amount of orders issued,	2807,16.
" " receipts	2648,57
	158,54.
Old outstanding orders,	1639,32.
Total indebtedness to date,	$1797,91.

P. JOHN,
W. F. POOL,
G. W. BELL.

May 17th, 1875.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, Va.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where in m easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and rability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with the present, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there. facturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in er with our great fishing, farming and manuputting in nearer, cheaper and easier communicaturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, an excellent public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in high cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is on a navaigable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and over near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses recently over over the farm, fine water, &c. The farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 200 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, ash, gum and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, and having been reclaimed on a part of it this year it will be realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments of easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizbet City, N. C. Agent.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS.
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth River steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Time is money and many people pay their debts with it.

☞ Friends Quarterly meeting at Belvidere on Saturday and Sunday.

☞ Gold at New York 116¼, cotton 15c. At Norfolk cotton 15¼c, corn 85c.

☞ The Weldon *News* says that a "Kissing Bee" has been proposed in that town and adds that it *smacks* of success!

☞ The long letter of our Edenton correspondent has been received, and its contents carefully considered. Patience, courage and hope, good friend, are virtues at this time. The lowering clouds will break ere long and the sunshine be seen and felt again. This is our abiding faith, and it encourages us to continued effort.

☞ A lecture was delivered in the Second Baptist Church on Monday evening, on "The Negro—Past, Present and to Come," and in the colored Methodist Church last night, on "Hayti and the Haytiens," by Madame PARQUE, a native of the negro Republic of St. Domingo. She is a natural orator and clothed her subjects with power and eloquence.

☞ There are few more pleasant Summer Resorts in the country than Nag's Head. The Hotel will be opened on the 4th day of July. Every arrangement is being made to promote the comfort and pleasure of guests. The sea bathing unsurpassed on the Atlantic coast To reach Nag's Head from Eastern Carolina—the elegant Steamer "Mystic" will run for the season from Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton. For particulars see advertisement of Capt. W. A. HARNEY, Agent at this place.

☞ At the meeting of the Citizen's Industrial Association on Friday evening last the subject of Drainage was discussed and the Committee continued. The other Committees appointed at the last meeting were likewise continued. Fish culture and the grasses best adapted to our soil and climate were introduced as subjects worthy of consideration. They will claim attention at future meetings. The next regular meeting of the Association will be held on Friday evening, June 18th.

☞ Two of the newly elected Commissioners asked that a new finance committee be appointed to compose disinterested men, but P. John and the two colored Commissioners voted the question down. *Register.*

They voted it down for the best of reasons. A careful report by a Committee composed of both parties, had just been made, and in view of the heavy debt already burthening the Corporation the Commissioners who voted in the negative felt that their oath of office obliged them to oppose this needless expense. For several years past it has been costing the town Fifty dollars a year for its Finance Committees. The State Board, at the suggestion of the said P. JOHN, "*cut it down to fifteen.*" The records are open to all. Every tax payer has a right, nay is invited, at any time, to go and examine them.

☞ Scarce a day passes but we are consulted by parties as to *who* should be nominated for delegate to the Convention. We feel a delicacy in advising the electing on individual men, but we do not hesitate to say, in a general way, that the crisis is one demanding great prudence and judgement. Every interest requires that the men selected in all these counties be men of fair education, of good character, *reliable* and *true*. This is specially important when we consider that it is possible the Convention may undertake to change the Constitution. In that event the best interests of the people of this whole District demand that each county be represented by men who cannot be imposed on, on the one hand, and who will not cheat or deceive their constituents on the other. In each county there is more than one man to "fill this bill." See to it that the bill *is* thus filled, and it is a matter of indifference to us or to the party who the *particular* men is.

☞ We call the especial attention of the tax payers of Elizabeth City to the Report showing the financial condition of the Corporation. It will be seen that the present outstanding indebtedness is $1797.91. This debt has been standing for some time and it must be paid. Limited by the Charter to 50cts taxation on the $100 valuation of property, the amount thus raised, including the revenue from all other sources, is absorbed in running the municipal government and performing such work and repairs as are absolutely demanded. Hence there can be no fund saved from this source to meet the outstanding debt. This can only be done by a special tax, and authority to levy this special tax for this special purpose, *and no other*, was granted by the Legislature. As the debt was nearly all contracted at the rate of at least 50 per cent. above cash rates, the Act provides it shall be paid on the basis of 75 cents of the face value of each order. We have ascertained that a tax of 35cts on the $100.00 valuation of property will wipe out the debt and bring our city credit up to par. This being done, a regular tax of 40cts will be sufficient to carry on the municipal government, because, the debt removed Corporation orders will at once demand their par value and then labor and materials can be procured at cash rates. Economy, sound policy, every considera tion demand that this be done as early possible.

☞ We demand of the *Register* the *name* of the Commissioner who told a gentleman if he would support him for a second term he will have an order passed adding $50 to his salary. No mincing; out with it.

☞ The "bridling of the tongue" is declared by one of the Apostles to be a duty of primary importance. Who doesn't know innumerable instances where, had this duty been observed, needless dissentions, strifes, and bitter enmities could have been avoided.

Local Briefs:

The young ladies connected with the Baptist Church are soliciting subscriptions to purchase an organ. We hope they will succeed.—Mayor WILCOX announces it as his intention to rigorously enforce the laws. Let offenders take notice.—ETHERIDGE BROS., are opening a new stock of Drugs.—The work on Long Bridge is nearly completed. It will be one of the best pieces of work in the county.—Candidates for Convention are busy. Some tall electioneering is being done.—The County Commissioners set this week to revise the tax lists.—Deputy Sheriff HOMER, of Dare County, passed this week with a convict for the Penetentiary.—See notice to delinquent tax payers. Those who have failed to list should not delay.—The ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold a Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week to raise money to repair the Church.—Col. W. F. MARTIN has been absent attending the Episcopal Convention at New Berne.

Local Port-Folio.

Woman's rights—kisses. Woman's lefts—old bachelors. Call belles—gossippers. Diving belles—bathers.—Still on change—the weather. Spell-bound—b-o-u-n-d. One of the best of all earthly possessions—self possession. "Dear little things"—strawberries.

Business Locals.

A CARD.

I see a notice in to-day's *Register* denouncing my business as a swindle. It was only this morning Mr. GARNER earnestly solicited an advertisement of me and because I happened to decline his offer he seems to think it will pay to denounce a stranger. My business is honorable as all will learn by calling on me at the 99c Store.

W. T. SHACKLOCK.

May 26th, 1875.

At Fowler's you will get the best of flour for the least money.

All those who wish to save money by buying goods cheap can do so by going to Fowler's "Cash and one price store."

See the advertisement of the "99 cent" Store. It is a novelty but a *reality*. Small profits and quick returns is the motto.

Notice to Truck Shippers.

All truck shipped BEYOND Norfolk must be pre-paid, all connecting lines from Norfolk will not risk their freights and my charges on any perishable article.

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agt. D. S. S. T. Trasp. Co.

To remove dandruff—Go to Arizona and interview the Apaches.

"This," thought a boy while being trounced by his fond papa, "is very like a whale."

Hon. John Kerr will deliver the annual address before the Chowan Baptist Female Institute, at Murfreesboro, on the 7th of July.

A tornado which swept through Georgia on May 1st is shown by full reports from all the counties to have killed fifty-four persons and wounded sixty-three.

A small boy in New Haven made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bearing the words "Take one," from a lot of handbills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

The heaviest snorer we have heard of is the man whose wife woke him up the other night, during a tempest, saying she did wish he would stop snoring, for she wanted to hear the thunder.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., is kept alive at St. Louis, and may be made to recover by transfusion of blood. About two years ago he was attacked by a slow disease of the brain and nervous prostration, induced by hard mental labor, and too much tobacco and alcohol. Entire rest was recommended by the physicians, and he went for quietude and cold water treatment to Clifton Springs, N. Y. Last fall he went back to St. Louis utterly prostrated, mentally and physically. Six weeks ago it was decided to try the experiment of injecting into his veins blood taken from other persons. A robust workman was hired to contribute three ounces of blood, and it was taken from his arm and injected into one of Blair's veins. The effect was very satisfactory, and the operation has been repeated several times. Great care has to be taken, as the introduction of air into the veins would cause instant death. A tube is inserted from which the air is withdrawn, and then the blood is forced through the tube with a syringe.

When the opponents of Convention speak of the enormous outlay of money that the sitting of that body would entail upon the people, they are met with the argument that the present expenditures will be more than compensated by future economy. This is a general statement, and would scarcely bear scrutiny suppose the old county court system should be restored. To say nothing of the county governments, pure and simple the people ought to remember that the county courts sat four times a year, and generally had grand and petit juries, all the expenses of which, and the general expenses of these courts, being taken out of the people. How a restoration of this burdensome system would enure to the benefit of the people, is more than we can discover. Perhaps some democrat can elucidate the problem, and tell us how two courts a year will cost more than six. Yet almost all the counties now have only two courts.—*North State.*

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

B L Banks, P H Morgan, J E C Bell, S E Gverby, J W Kesler, J G Skinner, John Barnett, E S Askin, E A Leigh, J Q Homer, J W Warce, N. C.; G F Jones, Baltimore Md; John T White & wife, Ind.; R G King, Theo Steffis, Pa; W L Shacktock, James Grant Va.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc., etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
2 to 12 Horse Powe.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & Co. 79 William St. N. Y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Reputation

WHICH VEGETINE has attained in all parts of the country as a

Great and Good Medicine,

and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries, As a Blood-purifier and Health-Restorer it has no equal

Vegetine is not prepared for a fancy drink, made from poor liquors, which debilitate the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that there pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, it is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease—Ulcerations in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and impure, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is—in the public mind as well as in the medical profession—that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Charlestown, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled, and, as a blood-purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone in need of such a medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared; and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co,
No. 10 State st., Boston.

GIVES HEALTH, STENGTH AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite. N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years and I have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well; and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegatine; and all have obtained relief. Yours Truly,
THOMAS F. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

NEWSPAPER,

AND

JOB OFFICE.

:o:

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

:o:

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

:o:

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

:o:

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

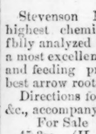
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a fog of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 284 Wabash av. Chicago

8w6—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa
March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE AND
Silver Gloss Starch,
For the Laundry.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON,
The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE
AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5-1a (H C & Co.) New York.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly, Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,
BRODERICK & SMITH
Ats.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

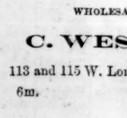
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, Always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

6m.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, ON ROAD STREET IS THE BARNES' TISDALE STORE.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed.* ☜ Call and see our goods. ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

TO
the good people
of Elizabeth City and surrounding country and Elizabeth
I desire to say a full
and proper word to you. For
Cash, I propose to sell at
Price Only" are the terms on which I propose to deal with all and
done every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than
they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every effort to make
the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and an
a mostly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay so please call a

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of Dress Goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the uch goods as are Black and Fancy Silks, Fancy Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Hosiery for ah, Hamburg Edgings and insertions or gents' Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Misses Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry, in variety, Silver & Gems, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Silk Thimbles, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask, Table Linen Napkins and Doyles, Towels &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

FOWLER'S CASH STORE,
WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best,

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use. In the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range of action, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES
281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Mach

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
REMINGTON S. M. Co. Ilion, N. Y.
REMINGTON Ag'l Co.,

NOTICE
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, whole-sale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D C. February 1, 1875. 39-4.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratigcation.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, March. 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office
[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.
April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-6t JOHN MODE

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to Johnson Hall,
You'll find things all right more.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dentist Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

A CARD.

DR. R. C. JENKINS offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near E. City. An experience of Twenty five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of Females a Specialty.

Office on Main Street formerly occupied a the Post Office.

May 1st 1875.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes and Hints.

Orchard grass is entirely unlike quack or witch grass. It is as easily plowed under and destroyed by cultivation as redtop or timothy.

The *New England Farmer* (which is good authority), discussing Hungarian grass and millet, says: After many trials of both we have no choice between the two that could not be decided by a difference of a single dime in the choice of a bushel of seed.

Onion seed may be sown at any time from March to September, but those only can be depended upon for ripening which are sown in the first and second spring months.

Whenever seeds are gathered they should be labeled and dated. If properly gathered and preserved, beans will retain vitality two years; beets, seven; cabbage, four; carrot, two; sweet corn, two; cucumber, ten; lettuce, three; melon, ten; onion, one; parsnip, one; peas, two; radish, three; squash, ten; tomato, seven; turnip, four.

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run give much finer flavored eggs than hens do that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage or drinking offensive water impart a bad taste to milk and butter.

One great secret in the growing of root crops is deep plowing. The roots want a well-made bed to luxuriate in.

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* says: I think the Jerseys require more food when in milk than the Ayreshires, and they will milk up to the time of calving, if well fed. They are not dainty feeders, but will eat coarse food with better relish than any other stock I have ever owned. If I thought the Ayreshires as good for a butter dairy as the Jerseys I should use them, as I could stock my farm with Ayreshires for about one-half the cost of stocking it with good Jerseys. On the other hand, if I wanted cows for making cheese or to feed young animals or selling milk, I should select Ayreshires, their milk being rich in the qualities which go to make cheese or bone and muscle.

Talking about cutting potato seed, a member of the Elmira farmers' club says: As a rule, it is economy to cut the seed, and cut it small. I took two bushels and twelve pounds and cut to single eyes. They planted half an acre in rows, three feet apart, eighteen inches between the hills. I marked the ground with a plow, dropped the seed in the furrow, and plowed a furrow over for covering, so that there should be fair comparison with large seed put in by the same method. I wanted no coaxing nor playing with fancy seed. In the fall I plowed out and sold one hundred and three bushels from this half acre, and what were not plowed out of course I did not get. I planted fourteen rods of Early Rose, the seed cut to single eyes and one piece in the hill. From the piece I dug thirty bushels of good-sized potatoes.

Hints About Work.

Beeves that have been fed for market should now be finished off as rapidly as possible. The appetite will be stimulated by a few roots along with the dry fodder, and some exercise in a dry yard. The change of coat is accomplished by irritation of the skin, and the curry-comb and brush should be used daily.

Mangels and sugar beets are valuable for stock of all kinds, and a few acres should be sown this month. A deep rich soil should be chosen, and be broken up well, and manured with twenty loads of barnyard manure to the acre. Lay off the surface in ridges twenty-seven to thirty inches apart, roll or rake the ridges, and now sow the seed with a hand-drill, at the rate of five pounds to the acre. The middle of the month is the proper time in the Northern States. A sprinkling of superphosphate of lime or guano will help the young plants. A thousand bushels of roots per acre may be expected on rich soil with good care. Carrots may be sown this month for a field crop; two pounds of good fresh seed per acre is a proper quantity.

Corn planting is on many farms the great work of this month. Plow deeply if the soil is deep, but shallow soils will not stand deep plowing. Harrow, mark out, and plant as soon as the ground is plowed; these operations should follow one another as closely as possible. Choose sound, well-ripened seed, from ears that have been selected and kept for that purpose. Reject all moldy seed. To keep away birds, some steep the seeds in warm water, in which a little pine tar has been stirred, and dry in plaster before planting. If the seed is sown with a drill or planter, it must not be soaked.

Crows are not so black as they are painted. On the whole they do more good than harm. While they will damage some corn at this season, they are working for the farmer the rest of the year. To poison them is a great mistake, as well as an unnecessary cruelty. Keep them out of the fields of sprouting corn, by scarecrows or any other devices, but their lives should not be sacrificed by shot or poison. The same will apply to the majority of birds. Even owls and hawks do some good, and there are methods of preventing them from doing mischief on the farm, without slaughtering them indiscriminately.

Fine fertilizers of any kind may be applied to winter or spring grain. Wood ashes, poultry droppings, plaster or guano, are all valuable at this season.

Do not pasture meadows. There is nothing gained by it. It would be more profitable to buy hay or roots, than to do this. Any of the fine fertilizers before mentioned are as applicable to grass as to grain crops.

This is the best time in the year to repair roads. The surfaces of holes or gullies should be worked over with the pick and loosened before fresh earth is laid on; the union of the old and fresh earth is then more complete. Round up the center of the road, and lower the side ditches; a wet road can never be kept in good condition.—*Agriculturist.*

Medical Department.

SWALLOWING COIN.—If a child swallows a coin need danger be feared, and should physic be given? Answer: Generally when a coin is swallowed there is little or no danger. If it happens to be bronzethen there may be chemical changes that will cause copper poisoning; otherwise, do not worry, for what will pass into the stomach will pass through. Avoid physic, it empties the bowels when they should be kept full by coarse food—as coarse bread, or something to distend and enlarge the digestive tube.

SUNFLOWERS FOR FEVERS.—Favorable mention continues to be made of the virtues of sunflowers as preventatives of bilious fever, chills, fever, etc. A correspondent writing from a place in Alabama, which, he says, was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the result of his experience on the premises, and in not a single instance where he planted sunflowers around his negro cabins did their inmates suffer from fevers, while his wife, two children and two house servants all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sunflowers around his dwelling, which, in his opinion, accounted for the difference in the results.

EARACHE IN CHILDREN.—When a child's ear becomes painful, as it so often does, everything should be done to soothe it, and all strong irritating applications should be avoided. Pieces of hot onion or fig should not be put in; but warm flannels should be applied, with poppy fomentation, if the pain does not subside. How much children suffer from their ears—unpitied because unknown—it would probably wring the hearts of those who love them suddenly to discover. It is often very hard, even for medical men, to ascertain that the cause of a young child's distress is seated in the ear, and frequently a sudden discharge from it, with a cessation of pain, first reveals the secret of a mysterious attack, which has really been an inflammation of the drum. The watchfulness of a parent, however, would probably suffice to detect the cause of suffering, if directed to this point as well as to others. If children cry habitually when their ears are washed, that should not be neglected; there is, most likely, some cause of pain. Many membranes are destroyed from the discharges which take place during "teething." Whenever there is a discharge of matter from the ear, it would be right to pour in warm water night and morning, and so at east to try and keep it clean.

To Destroy Currant Worms.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* gives directions how to prevent currant bushes from being destroyed by worms. The eggs are deposited on the under side of a tender leaf about the time the suckers of the currant bush are a foot high. When the eggs begin to hatch, the young feed on the juice of the leaf until they can crawl. Then they drop down and scatter. Soon after the egg is deposited the leaf will turn a purple-reddish color. Such leaves should be plucked as fast as they appear, and hundreds of little creatures will be found. The microscope reveals them plainly. The leaves should be cut so carefully that none of the destructive insects be scattered.

Narrow Escape from Poisoning.

A narrow escape from distributing poison was that when the cargo of one of the Anchor line of steamers was delivered at New York. In the lower hold of the vessel was a large amount of salt. Between decks and over the salt were one hundred barrels of arsenic. During the voyage across the ocean the cargo between decks shifted and the arsenic barrels were broken, the deadly poison sifting down and mixing with the salt.

The vessel arrived at New York and the cargo was discharged. Most of the salt had been sent to various parties about the city, when the captain of the vessel discovered a white powder in some of the salt. He communicated his suspicion to the consignees of the vessel. They immediately, fearing a disaster, put themselves in communication with the consignees of the salt, of whom there were a number, and these gentlemen proceeded to the ship and examined the condition of affairs. They came to the conclusion that the suspicion of the captain regarding the contamination of the arsenic might possibly be true, as it became evident to them that the white powder was not salt.

Under these circumstances it was decided to call in the service of a chemist who would report on the matter. In the meantime telegrams were sent by these gentlemen to all the persons to whom the salt had been sent not to use it under any circumstances until further information was obtained. In each case these telegrams were received before the salt, and what might have been a serious calamity averted. Professor Doremus was then called upon and asked to make an examination. He found in the specimens what he considered arsenic, scattered through especially that portion of the salt which had been near the outside. It existed in quantities sufficient to make it dangerous for edible purposes. Whether it would cause death or not is a question he would not answer. But it might have done so.

A Fearful Situation.

The bark Mendota, from Java, had a frightful experience. An officer says: We left Batavia, on the Island of Java, on the 23d of last December. When we started, Capt. Perry and one seaman were sick with Java fever—a sort of bilious fever, with chills. On the 7th of January, the second mate, John Wolfe, and the steward were taken down with the same disease; on the 12th another seaman was prostrated. They all were very sick for weeks. Here in the entry for January 22d I have written: Captain not expected to recover. On the 30th of January I was attacked with the fever, making the fifth man sick out of our little crew of ten. I had been the only one able to navigate the vessel, and after my attack I had to continue my work. The fever used a man up mighty quick. The captain and second mate were unable to move; perfect skeletons. I used to crawl out of the cabin on my hands and knees to get the sun, and then crawl to the ship's chronometer to get the time, and then I worked out our position. You could smell the fever on any part of the ship. On the 13th of February the second mate died, and we buried him in the sea that afternoon; it was too hot to keep the body. I had decided to make for St. Helena for medical aid, though it would take us three hundred miles out of our course. We reached there on the 19th of February, and soon Dr. Fowler, the hospital surgeon, was on board. He knows all about Java fever, for nearly every vessel from the island touches at St. Helena with sick men. He helped us all, and on the 27th we started for New York. We had a rough passage, crossing the equator on the 22d of March. We were within five hundred miles of New York for sixteen days, baffled by west winds and big seas that swept over the decks. I've seen some hard voyages, but this last was the toughest. It's bad enough to go to sea, but to be sick throughout a voyage with Java fever, which will shake the life out of you, is too much.

The Indian Famine.

The drought and consequent famine which visited India last year was the result of the diversion from its usual course of the southwest monsoon. This wind, upon which Bengal is dependent for its rainfall, or rather the winds which compose it, blow from the Arabian sea and from the bay of Bengal toward a line lying to the south of the Ganges, in which region a depression of the barometer appears in April and becomes well established in June, when the rains set in. In 1873 this line, or "trough," of low barometer did not cover its usual area, but moved considerably to the northwest, giving Bengal an unusual prevalence of western winds, and a consequent decrease in the rainfall. The effect was heightened by the fact that a considerable portion of the monsoon current from the bay of Bengal was deflected toward the southeast, as is proved by the existence of an area of low barometer in that quarter. Thus the monsoon was partially drained off toward the southeast before reaching the interior, and then was turned away from its usual course. The causes of this alteration are not known, nor can they be discovered until the area of meteorological observation in India is extended. Such an extension is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the country. At present the frequent occurrence of persistent local variations of pressure, which, though local, affect the annual variation of the monsoon, is known, but there is no means of making such a study of the phenomena as will permit the anticipation and prediction some months in advance of the character which the rainy season will bear. India greatly needs this service, and besides its benefit to material interests the realization of such an effort would be a great triumph for science.

The Poor Child.

The other day, when sitting at our window, the painful crying of a young child in the street attracted our attention. We looked out, and this sight met our eyes: a nurse pushing a baby-carriage with the top thrown down; in the carriage, lying on its back, was an infant apparently not more than five months old, with its tear-stained face wholly exposed to the glittering sun, its little hands working with convulsive movements, and its agonizing cries incessant. It was a pitiful sight, that helpless little child. The nurse seemed entirely unmoved. Either she was so utterly ignorant that she had no idea of the suffering of the babe, or she passively contented herself with the feeling that her sole duty was to push the carriage, for that she did with a persistent calmness and indifference that looked like absolute cruelty. Mothers need to give personal attention to the comfort of little ones who are sent out to get fresh air under the charge of ignorant or careless nurses. Minute instructions should be given, and special pains taken to see that they are observed. Some mothers would be shocked to know what their little children endure from careless, not to say cruel, nurses.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

Fulton, Gildersleeve, Bodine, Dakin, Yale, Hepburn, Coleman, Canfield and Jewell the Men who are to Compete with the Irish Sharpshooters.

The American team to take part in the contest in Dublin has been finally settled, and consists of the nine whose names are given above. During the spring contests at Creedmoor, although the weather has not been good the shooting has been very fair, and some of the scores are excellent.

The American team consists of nearly the same men who composed it last year, and who were then declared winners by a very close test.

Of the six gentlemen who compose the team (the last three being reserves or alternates), only three shot all through this contest, so that we have the scores of just one-half of the team from which to form a criterion as to their practice. These gentlemen are: Major Henry Fulton, who made this year an aggregate score of 596 points, against 656 which he scored in 1874; Colonel Gildersleeve made in this competition 573 points, against his record of 605 last year, and G. W. Yale has now a total of 546 points, against 581 which he recorded in 1874. It thus appears that Fulton loses sixty-four points, Gildersleeve, thirty-two, and Yale, thirty-five, as compared with their last year's score—or the half of the American team lose one hundred and thirty-one points by comparing their practice just finished with that made by the same men in 1874.

The practice and matches which came off last year and this have resolved some interesting points in rifle shooting. It is now conceded that the back position is the best which has been thus far hit upon, and that a man of reasonably firm nerves may with diligent practice, become a pretty good long range shot. It is also believed that to be a good shot from the front position it requires better nerves and steadier hands than that on the back. The Irish team brought over a couple of ideas that seem to take with our Creedmoor men. One of these is the "caliber sight" and the other the "butt sight." In the former the point of vision is formed by looking through the space inclosed between two opposite semicircles, held in the center of the thimble sight by parallel bars fixed inside of it. The butt sight is made by taking the tangent scale from the small butt and fixing it near the heel. In the back or side positions this admits of placing the butt of the piece against the shoulder without straining the neck to look through the peep sight. There is another advantage to be derived from placing the tangent scale near the heel of the butt, which is that in proportion to the greater length of the base line formed between the front and rear sights, so will be the exactness of the line of sight leading from the eye to the target. That is to say, it is easier to lay down a given straight line from a long than a short base.

In the matter of cartridges this practice has brought forth but little that is new or has not been tried before. The driving charge of ninety grains of powder seems to be heavy enough for any distance yet tried at Creedmoor. Some of the marksmen use (for they cannot burn) up to one hundred and five grains, erroneously thinking that the heavier the charge the lower the trajectory. This is not the case, for the curvature of the trajectory depends, not upon the weight of the charge, but upon the form of the projectile, the number and depth of the grooves in the rifling, and angle of twist to the axis of the bore. This season the old octagonal barrels are disappearing, while those that are circular in form from about a foot above the chamber of the piece are taking their place. The change seems to be satisfactory, though it must be admitted that an entirely octagonal barrel has much to recommend it. It is easier to level than a round one, and being of the same diameter at both ends, the line of sight is parallel to the axis of the bore, and the possible error on account of having to allow for dispart is thus lessened. The changes in the targets is another innovation (and a desirable one) introduced this season. The international match is to be shot at the old model target, having a square bull's eye, a square center and outer space. Yesterday a number of second-class targets (five hundred yards) were painted according to existing regulations at Wimbeldon, hereafter to be used at Creedmor. The diameter of the bull's eye remains the same, but being a circle instead of square, the four triangles—one at each corner—that are thus cut off, leave it considerably reduced in size. To make amends for this, a bull's eye on the new target counts five points. In other respects the chances of making inners or outers on the new target are about on a par with the old one.

A College War.

New Jersey has experienced one of those peculiar things known as a college war. Princeton and New Brunswick dispute the right to have and hold two ancient guns. These old pieces of artillery were used in the Revolution, and were left at Princeton, in that vicinity, when the British abandoned their position at that place. The larger of the two was taken to New Brunswick during the war of 1812, when an attack upon the town was expected; the smaller remained at Princeton. After some friendly debate between the two towns, it is said that a military company marched down to New Brunswick, about forty years ago, took possession of the cannon in dispute, brought it back to Princeton, and, on subsequent patriotic anniversaries, used it to wake the New Jersey echoes. After passing through various adventures, both cannon were planted upright in front of Princeton College, where the students were wont to gather and rehearse the exploits of their revolutionary forefathers, very much as young Vikings might recite the rugged rhymes of Northland skalds. But New Brunswick cherished a feeling of bereavement—or, if the citizens did not, the students of Rutgers College did. The cannon had been in New Brunswick long enough, it was said, to have become the property of that town; and the boys of Rutgers were certain that their college had a peculiar lien upon it. Unhappily, the two colleges are so near each other that rivalry and jealousy are easily aroused, and so a bitter feeling about the guns grew up between the scholars of Princeton and Rutgers.

In the dead waste and middle of the night, a select detachment of Rutgers students made a raid upon the grounds of Princeton College, and dug up and carried off in triumph a gun. There seems to have been some confusion as to the exact piece of martial property claimed and seized by the Rutgers raiders. Whether the night was too dark to distinguish, or the big gun was too heavy to manage, does not appear. Rutgers has a gun and declares it will keep it, and the excitement over the affair is not confined to the two cities in which the colleges are, but extends over the whole country. New York and Philadelphia papers have been full of the affair, and it is seldom that a local difficulty has attracted so much attention.

An Engine Loose.

Great commotion was caused at Stamford, in England, at the close of the market the other day. Two powerful traction engines employed in cultivating were paraded during the day, and were then safely piloted to one of the owners down a steep street into High street. Here one was halted, and was to remain until the owner returned to conduct it. After waiting some time the man in charge put on steam. The engine rushed down the street at a rapid pace, and a terrible crash seemed inevitable. From some cause or other the speed did not slacken, but the lad at the wheel did his best to steer the monster round a corner into a narrow street with a deep descent. The engine all but dashed into a jeweler's shop. Luckily, one of the wheels struck the door step, and so broke the gearing, or the ponderous engine must have gone into a cellar kitchen or have steamed its way through the house. As it was, the wreck was terrific. Every part of the front—the finest in the town—was shivered to splinters. Mr. Ryan, the proprietor, who was in the shop at the time, fortunately escaped with a few slight contusions about the head.

The Fight with Indians.

Further details of the fight between the Indians and United States troops on the Twin Buttee creek, Kansas, are given. The troops camped within three miles of the Indians, and at daylight of the next day made their preparations for an attack. They succeeded in cutting twenty-seven of them off from the main body, who were in charge of two hundred ponies, and demanded their surrender. Not receiving any reply, Lieutenant Heney again demanded their surrender, when he was answered by a volley of rifles, which evidently meant business. Lieutenant Henely's force was now reduced, by having left a guard of fifteen men with his rations, to twenty-five men, but, not being easily scared, at once attacked them. Not a single Indian of the twenty-seven escaped, the result being nineteen dead warriors, including two chiefs, one medicine man and eight Indians holding the ponies together, but not actually engaged in the fight. Over 1,500 shots were fired by the troops. The Indians being protected by buffalo wallows and holes made, the fire of the troops was somewhat uncertain.

Some hairbreadth escapes are related by the soldiers which occurred after the fight was supposed to be over. One is, that our men, hearing no firing from the Indians, advanced to where the Indians had been, when up would jump an Indian and fire at a distance of not over ten paces, when he would be immediately riddled with bullets.

The bugler of the company has the marks of a bullet through his cartridge box. Another soldier has one through his hat, received at this short range, but strange to say, only two men were killed and one very slightly wounded on our side, while not a single Indian of the twenty seven escaped. The others, thirty-three in number, escaped with about two hundred ponies. The troops were very much exhausted with their long ride, day and night, and it was thought impracticable to pursue the Indians any longer. Their entire camp, consisting of twelve lodges, was burned and one hundred and thirty-six ponies captured. The march and pursuit was made in the midst of a heavy storm of snow, wind and rain, and men and horses were nearly exhausted on the arrival at Sheridan. Sergeant Papier and Private Tiems were killed. The sergeant was struck by thirty bullets, any one of which must have been mortal. Private Tiems was shot through the heart and killed instantly.

Horace Greeley on Advertising.

To the merchant or dealer who is sure of his ability to fill orders on the most favorable terms, the attainment of an adequate publicity is the matter of primary concern. If his circle of trade is properly the county in which he lives, then he should take effectual measures to let every family in that county know what he sells and on what conditions. It is idle to speak of the cost as an impediment—he might as well object to the cost of sheltering his goods from bad weather, protecting them from thieves, or dealing them out to customers. All the other cost of his business is incurred without adequate motive or return, so long as this essential element of his business is neglected or scrimped. If his location and his stock only entitle him to expect the custom of his own township or neighborhood, then he should incur the expense of fully informing that locality. Just so with the wholesale merchant, who aspires to a custom coextensive with his State, his section, or the whole Union. If he is prepared to satisfy so wide a demand on favorable terms, the expense of apprising those whom you desire for customers of the nature of his business, the character of his stock, the range of his prices, and the reason why he should be dealt with, is one that he cannot refuse to incur without gross incompetency and ruinous prodigality. By thus refusing, he increases his expenses for rent, lights, and fuel, clerk hire, etc., from half a per cent. to three, five, and in some cases, ten per cent. on his aggregate sale, and renders it mortally impossible that he should sell at a profit, and at the same time sell as cheaply as his more enterprising and capable rivals. In effect, he confesses defeat and incapacity, and retreats to the rear rank of his vocation.

Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed or party. If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise, but if they desire to have the whole public for customers, it is otherwise.

The Buffalo Gnat.

The buffalo gnat is credited with occasioning a widespread mortality among the horses and mules of West Tennessee. Many farmers have lost all their working stock at a season of the year when they can least afford to do without them. The bite of this insect seems as deadly as that of the African tsetse, the pest of all travelers in South Africa. Man and wild animals appear to be invulnerable to the tsetse, but camels, dogs, oxen, and horses cannot long survive its attacks. In one expedition Dr. Livingstone lost forty-three oxen from this cause. He was inclined to believe that the ass was bite-proof, but the experience of his last journey convinced him that he was in error. The donkey, though not so susceptible as some of the other animals above mentioned, still succumbs before the little brown fly with yellow stripes. Its proboscis pierces the skin of its victims, and draws thence a plentiful supply of blood. No special harm at first seems to have been done, but in a few days the eyes and nose of a bitten animal begin to run; a swelling makes its appearance under the jaw; the muscles grow weak, and finally the digestive organs are disordered and death soon follows. When dissected, the cellular tissue under the skin is found to be injected with air, as if soap-bubbles were scattered over it. We have not yet received full details of the operations of the Tennessee insect, but whatever it is, its ravages are quite like those of the tsetse.

Extraordinary Realism in Art.

The story told of Miss Elizabeth Thompson's efforts to obtain accuracy in her new picture of a cavalry charge—that she had a field trodden down by horses so she could draw the bruised grass—is more than matched by an old anecdote concerning the origin of Meissonier's famous "Charge of the Cuirassier's." This story, which probably is not true in every respect, is told as follows:

To paint Cuirassiers, said Meissonier, I must needs see them. He accordingly took a dozen of this corps to his country house, where they were required to charge down the park every morning, but the evolution did not last long, and before the artist had sketched an outline of the group the gallant fellows were out of sight. "You must follow them by train," said a friend. No sooner said than done. An engineer was summoned, rails were laid down, rolling stock purchased, and for several weeks Meissonier accompanied the charge of his models by train. But it was summer, and historical accuracy required that the Cuirassiers should dash over snowy ground. Thousands of bushels of flour were then laid down in the park, and the Cuirassiers, as they charged, became enveloped in clouds of farina. The illusion was complete, the studies admirable, and the finished picture sold for millions.

PREPARING WALLS.—Before putting fresh paper on walls the old paper should be carefully removed by wetting it with saleratus water, when it will fall off easily. The walls should be brushed over with a weak solution of carbolid acid, which will drive away insects and sweeten the walls. The Chinese often remove plaster from old houses and replace it with new, and are paid for their trouble in the value of the old plaster for fertilizing purposes. This shows how the breaths and various exhalations of the body are absorbed by lime, and gives a hint as to the necessity of neutralizing, as far as possible, these absorbed odors.

Barnum is mayor of Bridgeport, a member of the church and a high official among the Sons of Temperance, and yet he still insists that it is right to hit a man with a neck-yoke when found crawling under the canvas.

THE STORY OF THE SCHILLER.

The Ill-fated Steamer Strikes the Rocks in a Fog and Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

The following particulars of the terrible disaster to the ill-fated steamer Schiller have been received: A heavy fog prevented observations on board the steamer since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog the engines were put at half speed and sail was reduced at nine o'clock Friday night. At ten o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge. A great panic of course prevailed, and men and women were wild with fear and excitement.

Captain Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come ont. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out, and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterward the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The stern tackle was released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away. One of them, a lifeboat, was so badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the people on board of her were rescued by the other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house, crowded with people, was swept away at two A. M. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge. All were gradually swept away by the flood tide, which took the doctor and captain last.

The rigging which remained above water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The mainmast fell at half-past seven A. M., and being of iron sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. Lifeboats and wrecked stuff saved the lives of some who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time before the masts fell. They were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up stragglers in the water.

The passengers say Captain Thomas left the bridge at three A. M., to assist those on the deck, and when he reached them the deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster.

The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before daybreak. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who were landed at Trescow escaped in the Schiller's own boats.

Mr. Dorrien Smith, of the Scilly Islands, writes to the London *Times* that many additional lives were lost because the guns and rockets fired from the Schiller were thought to be merely ordinary signals of arrival, which have frequently been the cause of false alarms. Fifty corpses from the Schiller have come ashore or been landed at St. Mary's alone. The dead are much mutilated. The number of lives lost, including passengers and crew, was over three hundred. They were from almost every State in the Union, and many of them were Germans who, having acquired fortunes in the United States, were visiting their native land for the first time.

A Description of the Scene of the Terrible Disaster to the Steamer Schiller.

The Scilly islands, the scene of the terrible disaster to the German steamer Schiller, with its serious loss of life, form a group about thirty miles west-southwest of Land's End, Cornwall, England. They consist of about forty islets and rocks. St. Mary's, to which the survivors have been conveyed, is the largest of these islands, and Hugh Town, its capital, is the seat of government. Communication with the mainland is maintained by regular packets. The Scilly islands, to which most painful interest is now attached, lie comparatively so low—the highest land in them not exceeding two hundred feet—that although when the distance is clear they may be always seen from the high ground about Land's End, they are not visible when approached from the east until you are half way over. Their first appearance is very irregular. The easternmost—viz., St. Mary's and St. Martin's, which happen also to be the two largest—are, of course, the most conspicuous, but, as they are separated from each other by a considerable sound, several others, and many rocks, are seen through them and fill up the background. It should be observed that those only are considered islands on which there is any greensward—the rest are rocks—and that of the isles, though they are forty in number, only two are inhabited. The rocks are almost innumerable, and often of the most fantastic shapes, and the whole group, scattered as they are over many miles of water in detached and irregular shapes, form a complete archipelago, resembling the lagoons of Venice or the coast of Norway, or reminding one of the line of the inner Hebrides which one threads between the Caledonian canal and Oban.

As one nears St. Mary's Bryher and Sampson disclose themselves on the right, and as you round the point and stand for the harbor, St. Agnes, with its church, village and beacon opens out on the left; behind which again, but seven miles further west, the Bishop's Rock lighthouse (a lofty and conspicuous object, of late years constructed and reconstructed on the dangerous reef of that name), and Scilly, not any land, but a rock, and yet giving the name to the whole, form, as it were, the rearguard of the "off" islands, on the extreme west and northwest. The wrecks on these "dogs" of Scilly, as they have been well called, have been at all times numerous and heartrending. The loss of the steamer Thames on her passage from Dublin to London, when only four out of sixty-five were saved, and of the Duro, with all hands, have been the most conspicuous of late years; but it is well known that in 1707 Sir Cloudesley's Shonel's squadron returning from Toulon, with several distinguished personages on board, went to pieces here on the "Gilstone" rock with a loss of two thousand lives, including the admiral. There were miraculous escapes in that catastrophe. Sir George Byng, in the Royal Anne, was so near the "Trenemer" rock that he had it under his main chains, and as the ship passed it knocked off the larboard quarter galley. The St. George, commanded by Lord Dursley, escaped as narrowly. She struck on the same rock with the flagship; but the very wave which beat out the lights of the latter lifted the St. George from the rocks and set her afloat again.

Dangerous, however, to the outside world as these shores have ever been, Providence has made them singularly livable for their own small population. Not only are several of the islands accessible to each other at low water, and, from the mutual protection they afford, capable of supplying many safe anchorages, but, from the frequent encroachments of the sea, many isthmuses have been formed, of which one side or the other is always in smooth water. This is especially the case with St. Mary's, where the New Town extends literally from "the one sea to the other," and has, consequently, a double beacon and a twofold scene of maritime operations. Hugh Town—a few schoolboys know it is the capital of Scilly—is a very tidy little place, having a population of 1,600, with one principal street, lying north and south, a good roadstead, a modern Gothic church, two very tolerable inns, an ugly dwarf windmill, perched on the hill immediately above the church, and spoiling both it and the general view of the town; a fine Elizabethan fortress, which, though ungarrisoned now, would make quarters that any regiment might covet; some excellent photographic shops and a few smart private residences.

Near Chambersburg, Pa., a party came across a den of seventeen snakes, which they killed. Among them were ten black snakes, one of which measured five feet and two inches in length, and six three feet each. There were five copperheads, each measuring two feet and nine inches in length, and two common snakes, each measuring two feet and ten inches.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

Prof. Peduzzi ascended from Brooklyn, N.Y., in a balloon and was carried over Long Island. He attempted to make a landing at Oyster Bay, but was unable to do so, and was obliged to jump from the car to escape being taken into Long Island sound. Although he fell a distance of thirty feet, he was not severely injured. The balloon floated off.....A man was arrested for prowling about Prince Bismarck's residence, and in his pocket was found a loaded pistol. It is thought he intended assassination.....The importation of American potatoes to any part of Russia is prohibited.

.....The schooner Stronza, from Halifax for Cape Breton, was struck by an iceberg near Halifax and sunk. Crew saved. ....The religious revivals held by the Americans Moody and Sanky in London are very successful. The week-day average attendence at all meetings has been twenty-seven thousand; on Sundays it has been forty-five thousand, over two hundred thousand weekly.....James Powderly was arrested in Jersey City for atrocious assault upon his wife. He knocked her down and beat her severely and then threw boiling water upon her neck and shoulders.

Two sons of Aaron Day, of Lynn, Mass., ate freely of wild carrots, which they found in the woods, and died in a few days.....A wharf two hundred and twenty-three feet long, at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y., sank, and with it ten thousand tons of coal, two wagons, and a horse, involving a loss of over $40,000.....Intense excitement was created in Jersey City on account of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company laying their track through a Catholic cemetery. A large crowd of men and women, many of them armed, gathered on the grounds, and threatened hostile proceedings, which resulted in the work being stopped until such time as the excitement has been allayed.....By a fire in a New York tenement one woman was burned to death, and another was fatally injured by jumping from a second story window.....An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a Pottsville passenger train on a heavy curve at Big Mine run, Pa., by placing an iron railroad chain across the track.....Three strikers on the public works were arraigned in Washington, D. C., charged with engaging in a riot with sixty or seventy others, the object of which was to intimidate non-strikers from working. They were found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of $20 or suffer twenty days' imprisonment.....The boiler of the steamboat Senator exploded just after she left her dock at Portland, Oregon, killing the captain and a number of the crew, and injuring many.

An attempt was made to rob the Adams Express messenger on the train between Lima and Forest, Ohio, by sawing through the end door of the express car. Having effected an entrance the robber commanded messenger Price to surrender. Price refusing to do so, the robber shot him twice, once in the cheek and once in the shoulder, whereupon Price shot the robber, killing him instantly. He proved to be a recently discharged conductor on an accommodation train on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad named Binkley. Price's wounds are not serious..... John Sheridan, father of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, died at his residence in Sommerset, Ohio.....Two men arrested for burglary near Ellicot City, Howard county, Md., have been identified as escaped convicts from the New Jersey State prison at Trenton. One of the men confessed to be August Duffinger, sent to the New Jersey State prison for ten years, and the other Philip Bernhard, sentenced to the same prison for two years. They are said to be two of a party of six who escaped from the Trenton State prison on the 5th ult.....The American Methodist chapel at Quickang, China, was destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The authorities have offered reparation.....Six thousand German families are preparing to immigrate from Russia on account of oppressive conscription.....The Western Union Telegraph Company have purchased the steamer Suffolk, changed the name to Professor Morse, and are fitting her up for the purpose of laying a submarine cable between Key West and the West Indies.....A tornado passed over the State of Georgia, taking in the whole line from Alabama to North Carolina and proving more disastrous in its results than any tornado that has visited the country for years. When first seen the cloud resembled a funnel, with its apex on the ground. Buildings were demolished before it, houses were lifted bodily from the ground and smashed to pieces, and in one case a whole village was swept away. It is known that over seventy persons were killed and more than one hundred injured.

A maniac created considerable commotion in the upper part of Broadway, New York, on a late Saturday afternoon, at a time when ladies are out in full force shopping, by presenting a pistol at the heads of several ladies. He was finally scared off by a policeman before any harm was done.....Two companies of United States troops have arrived at Fort Leavenworth having in charge seventy Indian prisoners. Among them are Medicine Water who led the party that massacred the German family; Lone Wolf, the celebrated Kiowa chief, who has been a leader in the Indian war for some years, and who was once captured by General Sherman; White Horse, murderer of the Crosier and Lee families; Huwannee, murderer of Osburn at Wishita agency; Woman's Heart, Gray Beard, Heaps of Birds, and many others equally notorious. Kicking Bird, who delivered them to the troops, was poisoned by a squaw, and died at Fort Sill on May 3.....Telegraphic reports show considerable damage by lightning, as follows: Taylor's flouring mill near Springfield, Ohio, struck and ignited; loss $17,000, insurance $14,000. Several houses in Springfield were also struck without any great injury or loss of life. A number of houses in Bucyrus and Louisville, Ohio, and in Evansville, Ind., were struck and partly consumed.....The grand jury in Yankton, D. T., has found a new indictment against Peter P. Wintermute, for the murder of Gen. McCook in 1873. ....George Alfred Mason, who was convicted of having in his possession with intent to utter counterfeit money, was sentenced by Judge Benedict, of New York to twelve years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, and pay a fine of $1.....Charles Clark, the keeper of a low drinking saloon in Hartford, Conn., shot and instantly kille Thomas Washington, colored. The cause was jealousy.....A boy of twelve years was killed by a falling wall in New York. The wall was known to be unsafe, and the owner had built a fence about it, which roughs had torn down.....The steamship Schiller, from New York for Hamburg, went ashore on the Scilly Islands, off England, and over three hundred lives were lost.

Wyatt Flowers, colored, of Columbus, Ohio had a misunderstanding with his aunt, and shot her with a pistol, and then with a razor he cut two terrible gashes across her head and another across her stomach. He then reloaded his pistol, shot himself in the right temple, and died soon afterward in great agony. The woman was fatally injured. Flowers had been an inmate of the penitentiary for shooting his white mistress.....Chief-Justice Lowe, of Utah, refuses a writ to compel Brigham Young, to pay his former wife, Eliza Ann, $500 per month alimony, as granted by the court at the time of the divorce.....An attempt was made to burn the town of Summit, Mississippi. Buckets of coal oil were placed on tops of houses. Two brothers, named Moses, have been arrested on suspicion.....The Czar of Russia is on a visit to the Emperor of Germany. .....The steamship Cadiz was lost near Brest while on a voyage from Lisbon to London. Sixteen persons were drowned.....A boy of sixteen shot and fatally wounded a playmate of fourteen in Brooklyn, N. Y., but whether accidentally or on purpose was not ascertained. He was placed under arrest.....The Planet Mills carpet works of Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by an incendiary fire, involving a loss of $550,000, and throwing four hundred persons out of employment. A Baptist church adjoining was also consumed.....A large number of persons attended the centennial celebration at Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The recent developments in the Internal Revenue department of the United States are most astonishing. For several years a ring extending all over the country has existed, yearly growing stronger and increasing its ability to defraud the government. It had some of its members in the department, and in breaking up the ring the officials were obliged to use the greatest secrecy. Every year the government has been defrauded out of $1,250,000, and without a word of warning the government seized distilleries in all the Western cities—in St. Louis, 11; in Milwaukee, 13; in Chicago, 8, etc. The developments of the case will be looked forward to with no little interest.

Two Leavenworth (Kan.) editors—Colonel D. K. Anthony of the *Times*, and who is postmaster, and William Embry of the *Appeal*—met on the stairway of the opera house, when the colonel asked Embry if he wished to see him. Embry replied: "Just as you say, Col. Anth